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AND

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1779.

SAVANNAH *(Georgia) December* 3.

THE incurſion of the enemy from Florida into this State was ſo exceedingly ſudden and unexpected, that they were in the heart of the country before the alarm was given to the inhabitants.

The ſettlers on the ſouthern frontier immediately took up arms—But ſo ſuperior were the enemy in numbers, that the few brave inhabitants who dared attempt to oppoſe their progreſs at every defile and advantageous piece of ground, were compelled to retreat until joined by the handful of Continental troops, who had not been drawn to the weſtward by an appearance of an impending war with the Indians.

With this little aſſiſtance it was determined that a ſtand ſhould be made at the Meeting-houſe, in Liberty county; but accounts being received that another party of the enemy had landed on Colonel's iſland, and were marching to Sunbury, it was reſolved to reinforce the garriſon in that town with the third Continental regiment, and that the remander ſhould retire to Ogeeche ferry, leſt the enemy, marching up from Sunbury, ſhould attack us in reverſe, and get us between two fires. The retreat was happily effected under the fire of the field pieces, and the camp entrenched ſo ſtrongly, that the enemy could not venture an attack thereupon.

The enemy being thus in poſſeſſion of one of the moſt valuable and beſt cultivated ſettlements in the State of Georgia, gave looſe to their ſavage diſpoſition, burning, deſtroying and plundering every houſe, and all the effects and property of the diſtreſſed inhabitants.

Having ſatiated their barbarity with acts of uncommon wantonneſs and cruelty, they ſuddenly retreated, being joined by the diviſion of Britiſh troops from Sunbury; driving before them many Negroes and ſeveral hundred head of cattle.—The ſituation of the commanding officer was really piteous, not having it in his power to purſue the enemy, owing to his inferiority in numbers.

The numbers of the enemy amounted, from a variety of accounts, to one thouſand men at leaſt; 400 of whom were Britiſh regulars, and 300 horſemen, compoſed of Brown's and M'Girt's rangers.

SIR, Camp at Midway, Nov. 22, 1778.

GENERAL Screven and Mr. Strother having been miſſing ſince the ſkirmiſh with your troops, I have ſent Major Haberſham to know whether they have fallen, or are priſoners in your hands; and in the former caſe to requeſt that their corpſe may be permitted to be brought in for interment.

I cannot avoid, upon the preſent occaſion, to complain of the equally ruinous and diſgraceful warfare carried on by the troops under your command; while your King affects to wiſh a pacification with America, his officers are heightening the reſentment of the people by the moſt contrary to good offices.

What advantages or conſolation do you derive from cruel burnings? Are not the effects of war ſufficiently calamitous for the community, that you ſhould tranſfer them to individuals, and in a manner too without diſcrimination?

Britons did not uſe to do ſo; it is their practice only in theſe latter days. Having fought in their ſervice, I feel a right to remonſtrate againſt it, and which I the more earneſtly do, that it may prevent the horrors of retaliation.

I am, Sir, with proper reſpect, &c.

Lieut. Col. J. PREVOST, J. WHITE.
Commander of the King's troops. C. C.

SIR, St. John's Pariſh, Nov. 22, 1778.

I HAD the honour of your's relative to Brigadier General Screven and Mr Strother. The former, I am happy to inform you, is likely to do well (from the report of the Surgeons) the other I believe is dead.—I ſhall give directions for his burial.

When you come to conſider that many of the troops under my command are irregulars, that many of them have reſentments, to account for many acts which I heartily abhor; and that the calamities of war you complain of, have been (by people under your immediate command) given us as a precedent at Pierſon's Iſland, the deſtruction previous to that of every ſettlement on St. Mary's River, the wanton deſtruction of every building and animal creature on the Iſland of Amelia, and the murder of Captain Moore and others in cool blood; you will own, I hope, that if the retaliation has been ſevere, it might have been foreſeen and expected, and though more coſtly, it will be leſs felt than that of the poor people who loſt their all; at the ſame time I poſitively diſclaim any order or even approbation of ſuch proceedings; my heart bled for the ſufferers, though authorized by the laws of war. I have forbidden in the ſtricteſt manner the burning of any houſes, and wherever any people have been found to take care of their property, though known to be inimical to the King's government, I have left them in poſſeſſion of every thing belonging to them, and only required them to remain quietly and peaceably at their own houſes. The hoſtile appearance of the inhabitants, and your Governor's indecent proclamation when your laſt attempt againſt East Florida was threatened, would juſtify any thing, if I could reconcile it to myſelf. At the ſame time I muſt declare to you, that whenever I ſhall meet with oppoſition from the planters and inhabitants, their property muſt anſwer for their imprudence. The deſtruction of proviſions, which I know to be a capital loſs to a planter, will, at leaſt, attone for their raſhneſs.

I have to acquaint you, that I have accounts of a large number of Indians anxious to join me: the horrors attending their mode of carrying on war have always ſhocked me, and I could wiſh that I could be juſtifiable in ſending them back again;—previous to their entering the heart of the ſettlements. Think not that I am vain or mean to threaten, by demanding a tamely ſubmiſſion of the province until the fate of America is determined: you will find that my humanity and my wiſh to ſave Georgia, dictates my application to you.

I have the honour to be, with reſpect,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
J. PREVOST, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding the King's troops in Georgia.

P. S. Brigadier General Screven being deſirous to return, I was glad to ſend him when he could meet with proper aſſiſtance. I am really unhappy to hear from him, that one of the rangers ſhot him after he was already diſabled. Capt. Muttac, whom I ſend with him, with eight men, has orders to deliver him ſafe in your camp, and to return immediately. I beg he may not be detained; your flag was detained no longer than to give proper attendance to the General. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. PREVOST.

Copy of Brigadier General Prevoſt's

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all inhabitants, Planters, &c. in the ſtate of Georgia, that they are to remain at their dwelling places, and not to interfere in the defence of their province. All perſons whatever, not belonging to the Continental troops, who ſhall be found in arms, or in any hoſtile act, or abſent from their families, may expect to have their houſes, their plantations, and their property deſtroyed; inſtead of which, remaining peaceably in their houſes, and delivering their arms and ammunition when required, and behaving with propriety, in return for the lenity ſhewn them, they ſhall be perfectly ſecure, and paid for whatever ſhall be wanted for the King's ſervice.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters,
Signed, A. PREVOST,
Commander of his Majeſty's
troops in the Floridas.

Poſtſcript to Colonel White's letter to Governor Houſton, dated November 8, 1778.

"The within Proclamation accompanied Col. Prevoſt's anſwer to my letter, by an officer with a flag, who attended Major Haberſham on his return. I gave a ſhort, verbal anſwer by the officer to this purpoſe, "That as we "totally diſagreed in political principles, and as a Soldier, "I had nothing to do with the affairs of legiſlation—"therefore ſhould ſubmit the matter to a deciſion in the "field."

In the morning of the 25th of November Colonel John M'Intoſh, commanding officer in Fort Morris, received the following from Lieut. Col. Fuſer, commanding a body of Britiſh troops, who had the night before taken poſſeſſion of the upper end of the town of Sunbury.

Sunbury, Nov. 25, 1778, 8 o'clock in the morning.

SIR,

YOU cannot be ignorant that four armies are in motion to reduce this province; the one is already under the guns of your fort, and may be joined when I think proper by Col. Prevoſt, who is now at the Meeting-houſe. The reſiſtance you can or intend to make, will only bring deſtruction upon this country. On the contrary, if you deliver me the fort which you command, lay down your arms, and remain neuter until the fate of America is determined, you ſhall, as well as all the inhabitants of this pariſh, remain in the peaceable poſſeſſion of your property. Your anſwer, which I expect in an hour's time, will determine the fate of this country, whether it is to be laid in aſhes or remain as above propoſed.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient, &c.
L. V. FUSER, Col. 60th regiment, and
Commander of his Majeſty's troops in
To Georgia, on his Majeſty's ſervice.
Captain THOMAS MORRIS,
Commander of the fort in Sunbury.

On the Outſide—

P. S. Since this letter is cloſed, ſome of your people have been firing ſcattering ſhot about the town. I am to inform you, that if a ſtop is not put to ſuch irregular proceedings, I ſhall burn a houſe for every ſhot ſo fired.

This letter was brought into the fort by Major Lane, who ſoon returned with the following anſwer, which he delivered to Col. Fuſer.

SIR, Fort Morris, Nov. 25, 1778.

WE acknowledge we are not ignorant that your army is in motion to *endeavour* to reduce this ſtate: We believe it entirely chimerical that Colonel Prevoſt is at the Meeting-houſe; but ſhould it be ſo, we are in no degree apprehenſive of danger from a junction of his army with yours. We have no property, compared with the object we contend for, that we value a ruſh, and would rather periſh in a vigorous defence than accept of your propoſals.

We, Sir, are fighting the battle of America, and therefore diſdain to remain neuter till its fate is determined—As to ſurrendering the fort, receive this laconic reply.—

COME AND TAKE IT.

Major Lane, whom I ſend with this letter, is directed to ſatisfy you with reſpect to the irregular looſe firing, mentioned on the back of your letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient, &c.
JOHN M'INTOSH, Lieutenant Colonel
of the Continental troops.
Lieut. Col. L. V. FUSER,
Of his Britannic Majeſty's troops in Georgia.

About half paſt eleven o'clock, A. M. Major Lane returned, after having ſignified to Col. Fuſer that the looſe firing complained of was intended to prevent the Britiſh troops from plundering the town; and as to his threatening to burn a houſe for every ſhot, the Major remonſtrated to Col. Fuſer, that ſuch a proceeding would be rather ſavage and inhuman; but if he was determined to do it—in order to convince them how little we were to be deterred by ſuch threats, as ſoon as he burnt a houſe at one end of the town, we would apply a torch to the other, and let the flames meet in the center by a mutual conflagration.

General Screven, who in the firſt ſkirmiſh was inhumanly ſhot on the ground, having before ſurrendered and ſued for quarters, has ſince died with the wounds received from his ſavage murderers. The character of this gentleman, as a firm patriot, a gallant officer, a truly worthy member of the community wherein he lived; and in private life that of an affectionate huſband, a kind and indulgent parent and ſtedfaſt friend, muſt render his loſs deſervedly and univerſally regretted. In fine, he lived the worthy citizen, and fought and died the brave and gallant champion in his country's cauſe.

Quis deſiderio ſit modus tam chari capitis.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) December* 9.

Since the receipt of the foregoing particulars, we learn that the enemy have as ſuddenly abandoned the ſtate of Georgia as they invaded it, and retired into East Florida. That their haſty retreat was occaſioned by an expreſs ſent to Colonel Prevoſt, adviſing him of a naval and land force coming againſt him from hence, who might cut off his retreat; and by the ſudden appearance of ſome veſſels, at the ſame time, off Sunbury, which they apprehended to be our fleet: But that, previous to their going off, they had ſent away near 1000 head of cattle, ſome ſheep, about 300 horſes, 200 negroes, and other plunder. That altho' the enemy had deſtroyed almoſt every thing in their way, within a mile of each ſide of the road ſouth of Ogeechie, yet many buildings and other property, ſuppoſed to have been burnt and deſtroyed, were after their departure found untouched: And that Col. Prevoſt had, in ſeveral inſtances, ſhewn that humanity and generoſity for which Britiſh officers were formerly diſtinguiſhed. That the land force which came againſt Georgia conſiſted of 86 regulars, and about 500 Scofelites and rangers in one body, who entered the country at Fort Howe, and marched on by land, under Col. Prevoſt; while between 4 and 500 regulars, in another body, commanded by Col. Fuſer, landed upon Colonel's Iſland near Sunbury, fordable at low water, and marched into that town. That the enemy's naval force conſiſted of no more than the ſhip Lord Germaine of 20 guns (two and three pounders) the brig Spitfire of 16, the ſloop Muſquito of 10, the ſloop Tonyn's Revenge of 8, a large galley with two 12 or 18 pounders in her bow, a large flat, and a number of boats, &c. moſt of them mounting one or two ſwivels, and generally lay at St. Simon's inlet. And that, after Colonel Fuſer withdrew from Sunbury, the two bodies joined at Newport ferry, where they intrenched, to cover and give time to their hunters to get off with the cattle, and when that was accompliſhed they followed.

A great variety of conjectures having been formed concerning this expedition, we ſhall give our readers a few of them. One is, That they came only to forage: Another, That it was undertaken merely to pacify the clamours of the diſcontented Scofelites, by giving them an opportunity to plunder, 'till the grand ſcheme in which it was intended to employ them ſhould be ripe: Another, That they had ſome more extenſive object in view, and a part of their plan had failed them; perhaps their ſcalping bretheren and the numerous bands of tories they expected to co-operate with them, did not appear at the time appointed: Another, that it was a project to ſtop the ſale of eſtates of attainted perſons, and endeavour to get off their ſlaves: Another, That the enemy were impelled, by the want of a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions, and the conſequent dread of a famine, to riſk their whole ſtrength to procure cattle. But the opinion that ſeems to be moſt probable is the following: That the late expedition is only part of one long ſince projected by that reſtleſs, artful, ſpecious and aſpiring deſerter and betrayer of his country, the well known MOSES KIRKLAND, improved by Governor Tonyn, the Indian agent, and General Grant, for the conqueſt of theſe ſouthern ſtates, with a view to ſhare the ſpoil amongſt them, and with the LOYAL REFUGEES, as they ſtile themſelves, who during the preſent glorious conteſt have baſely deſerted their country, and put themſelves under the protection of the Britiſh Generals at New York. That General Sir Henry Clinton, when convinced by experience that it would not be poſſible for all the force of Britain to ſubjugate America, finding theſe people both troubleſome and expenſive, willing to get rid of them as decently as poſſible, and deſirous at the ſame time to prevent an increaſe of penſioners on the Britiſh government, at laſt ſo far adopted Mr. Kirkland's plan, as to form them into regiments, furniſh them with arms, and the means for an embark-

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

From a LONDON PAPER.

The following ADDRESS *was some time since presented to his Majesty, and most graciously received:*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* PEOPLE *of* FRANCE *to him whom it most concerns.*

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, of the kingdom of France, fully sensible of the many blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious reign, most humbly beg leave to approach the foot of your throne, and pour out the sentiments of our hearts in the warmest terms of gratitude, affection and loyalty. As we, of all the subjects of your wide extended empire, have alone reaped any solid advantages from any part of your conduct since you ascended the throne of your ancestors, our sincerity cannot be doubted. If therefore the fervency of our zeal should carry us into a redundancy of language, even beyond the servile flattery of those who make you an offer of their devoted lives and fortunes, let not your Majesty's modesty be offended. We are unwilling, most gracious Sovereign, that our gratitude should be surpassed by your generosity, and are perswaded that we cannot say too much to testify to the world, how deeply our bosoms are impressed with a sense of your Majesty's goodness, and with what true devotion we approve and admire the wisdom and benignity of every measure of your government.

Nor let your Majesty's delicacy, most gracious Sovereign, be alarmed at the novelty of this address. True it is, that ever since the days of the Fifth Harry, who was crowned in our capital, and from whom you inherit the sovereignty of France, the natives of this land have never presumed to approach the throne of your predecessors with any testimonies of their loyalty and attachment to their sacred persons and government. These Princes, most dread Sir, discouraged our addresses, and kept us at an awful distance. They were unhappily under the influence of national partiality. They were slaves to national glory. They invariably pursued the interests of their native, in preference to that of their foreign subjects, and uniformly persisted in such a line of policy and government, as never failed to depress the one and exalt the other. Nay, they often proceeded to such fatal acts of hostility against us, as, by the wisdom of their councils, and prowess of their arms, had raised the genius of your country to such an ascendency over that of France, that your countrymen appeared to be the Sovereigns, not the fellow-subjects, of Frenchmen; and their Princes the scourges, not the Kings of France. You alone, most gracious Sovereign, of all the monarchs that ever filled your throne, have departed from these narrow maxims of state. With unparalleled benignity, you have inverted the system of national partiality, and given such unequivocal testimony of your favourable intentions towards the interests of France, as we doubt not will make us ample amends for all the injuries we suffered under your predecessors, and gives us the strongest encouragement to hope that this country will recover, under your auspices, that national superiority, which, from the extent of its territory, the number of its inhabitants, and the variety of its resources, it is naturally entitled to.

Permit us, most dread Sovereign, to dwell upon this pleasing subject, by enumerating every instance of your royal goodness to this once humbled country. First, Sir, permit us to remind you of the judicious choice you made of a favourite, at the very commencement of your reign, from among that nation, which has been in every period of their history the firm ally of France, and the inveterate enemy of England. Let the annals of that country for ages past declare, if the sentiments of the present generation are not sufficient to evince, the cordial amity which has ever subsisted between us, and the bitter enmity they have always maintained against their neighbours. They had other merits likewise, which peculiarly recommended them to your royal favour. They had strenuously opposed the elevation of your family to the throne of England, and had likewise either themselves, or their fathers, twice attempted to dethrone your ancestors.

These men were, therefore, the propereſt instruments you could employ for working the downfal of your country's glory. It was to their talents and assiduity, under your royal patronage, that the people of this country are indebted for that inestimable blessing of the late peace, which you granted us upon the most liberal and indulgent terms. By this single stroke, you defeated all the victories of your royal grand-father, you rescued France from the jaws of ruin, and gave us time and means to recruit our strength and replenish our well-nigh exhausted resources, till we are at this moment in a condition to cope with, and, in all human probability, shall prevail over our ancient enemy and rival. The memory of such an act of generosity will never be erased from the bosoms of Frenchmen.

It was, doubtless, with the same kind intentions of promoting the welfare of France, that your royal wisdom prompted you to make so judicious a choice of your servants ever since you came to the throne, that you have distributed the several departments of state with such a curious felicity, and filled every office with persons so eminently qualified for their execution. You have ransacked the public stews and gaming-tables for Ministers of State, for Generals of Armies, and for Lords of the Admiralty. Wherever you found folly and vice, they were sure of a passport to your royal favour and confidence. Wherever you beheld integrity and ability, you excluded them from your councils, well knowing that the admittance of such virtues would be the ruin of your projects, and defeat all the purposes of your heart. We will be bold to say, Sir, that the ignorance, inability and negligence of your favourites and friends, have, by a negative operation, done more for the glory and prosperity of France, than what the positive virtues of its native Sovereign, and all the abilities of his servants, could ever have effected. But to make all sure, you have taken particular care to be your own Minister. You are your own Cabinet Council. You are your own Inspector. This is refining upon goodness. No fool, no villain among your servants, however eminent, is to be trusted with the entire execution of your royal designs. Your own genius is alone equal to the task.

These favours, most gracious Sovereign, the voluntary emanations of your royal bounty, we acknowledge to be far beyond either our merits or our expectations. Yet has your Sovereign goodness determined not to stop here. You was resolved to render us still more essential services. The penetration of your political wisdom had early pointed out to you, that the superiority which that haughty nation has so long maintained over us, was chiefly owing to the happy form of government they enjoyed, to the spirit of that free constitution, which, animating the bosoms of the lowest as well as the highest members of the community, elevated them almost above the condition of humanity, and gave them a decided ascendency over all the nations of Europe. You, great Sir, have cut this evil at the root. You have undermined their constitution. You have corrupted the virtue of their senators. You have debased the character of the people. By a judicious application of your royal influence, by diffusing the spirit of venality through all ranks of people, by the insidious arts of falshood and deception, you have relaxed the energy of public spirit, you have deluded their understandings, extinguished every spark of liberty in their bosoms, and rendered them an easy prey to every invader. In short, Sir, you have prepared them for victims to the armies of France, which she is now ready to pour into their country.

For the more speedy accomplishment of this laudable purpose, it is with the most profound veneration of your more than Machiavelian wisdom, that we have beheld you for these four years past sowing the seeds of dissension, and lighting up the flames of civil war among your native subjects. The sacrifice of so many brave men, falling in the contest, as loved liberty and disdained despotism, was, doubtless, a personal gratification to your royal vengeance; and your heart is justly entitled to the bloody indulgence. But we are particularly happy in perswading ourselves, that your main end in promoting the contest was the infinite benefits which we, your favourites of France, must inevitably reap from it. By the immense expence of blood and treasure which must be shed and wasted in the quarrel, you necessarily weakened the national strength, and happily fought the battles of France. Every drop of blood that was shed, was shed for France—every guinea that was spent, was spent for France. Whether victory or defeat was the issue to them, conquest, glory and commerce, must have redounded to France. We acknowledge, most gracious Sovereign, that you have amply done your part. We shall now apply ourselves to perform ours. We shall seasonably throw our weight into the scale, and put the finishing hand to the great work so long concerted between us, the *downfal of England's glory and dominion.*

Permit us, most august Sovereign, to trespass a few moments longer upon your royal patience, while we make our acknowledgments for the singular favours you are this moment conferring upon us. At the very crisis of your country's fate, at the very hour of public agitation and alarm, are you amusing yourself with the childish sports of sights and raree-shows. In the very wantonness of frivolity, have you collected your numerous fleets at Portsmouth, to exhibit before you the idle spectacle of a naval review. *Those mortal engines*, formed for the ruder operations of war, are now dancing upon the waters to gladden your Majesty's eyes, and those of your amiable consort, with the display of their sails, and colours, and rigging. You are indulging your *mechanical* curiosity with inspecting their bottoms and sides. You visit your numerous stores of ropes, and anchors, and timbers, and powder, and ball; and, with the secret pleasure of the miser over his gold, you brood over the *harmless* hoards, never to be diminished, or fancy you multiply them with your looks. By such *seasonable* trifling, you have locked up your formidable fleets in their harbours, and rendered them useless to the defence of their country. You have left the seas open to the squadrons of France, and given us an opportunity of striking a blow, which, perhaps, the well-known skill and valour of your hardy seamen would have prevented.

Accept most gracious and best of Sovereigns, the hearty return of gratitude from your faithful subjects of this kingdom, for the many instances of your royal affection to, and perpetual care over us. May you long live to persevere in such line of similar measures, as will at once render you the curse of your subjects, and the idol of all

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, Chester county, some time last fall, a black and white spotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is desired to come in three weeks after date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING. ¶

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

YOU may assure your readers that the following was written by Dr. FRANKLIN, in the character of a DUTCHMAN. *Your's, &c.* T. N.

Translation of an ADDRESS *circulating among the* HOLDERS *of* BRITISH STOCK *in* HOLLAND, *viz.*

TO you, the people of Holland, and of the other United Provinces, I address myself. You are all my countrymen, and many of you are my friends. You have lent the enormous sum of thirty millions sterling to Great-Britain; and the nation that owes you this, owes near four times as much to others, and is now on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Six months ago you appeared sensible of the insufficiency of her security, and you wisely determined not only to desist from farther loans to her, but to sell out your several interests in the British funds as fast as possible, without sinking them too rapidly. I approved of this determination, and was silent. But I now find that some of you, wanting other ways to employ your money, have begun to risk it again on British national security, and, for the sake of a temporary interest, are about to lose the principal. I must, therefore, seriously call your attention to the real situation of Great-Britain. At the beginning of the year 1762, the British 3 *per cent.* consolidated annuities were worth only 60 *per cent.* (near 20 *per cent.* less than their extravagant price) and yet Great-Britain was then at the summit of her glory; her commerce and her victories were extended to every quarter of the globe; her public debt was small, in comparison to its present enormous amount; she had neither lost, nor was likely to lose, any of her possessions in India or America, but on the contrary, she had made important conquests from her enemies, and could at any time have secured peace, by restoring but a part of those conquests.

"What now is the situation of Great-Britain? What increase of national prosperity does she enjoy, to occasion the present advanced price of stocks? By a continuance in the most infatuated conduct, she has brought upon herself calamities infinitely greater than what any former war could have involved her in. She has *irrecoverably lost* almost the whole of her vast possessions on the continent of America. More than three millions of people, who had been affectionately united under her government, and had fought hand in hand with her, have revolted, and are fighting against her: Instead of their affections, she has provoked their utmost hatred; and instead of monopolizing their whole commerce (that commerce which yielded her a clear profit of two millions *per ann.* and which carried her triumphantly through the last war) she no longer retains the smallest share of it; nor can she even protect the trade of her own island. Both the arms and the commerce of America, which were the principal supports of Britain, are now employed against her. For three years she has endeavoured to reduce the revolted Colonies, but has only wasted her own blood and treasure, and confirmed their hatred and their independency. At the commencement of each year we have been told that the next campaign would be the last, and yet the end of each year has left her situation worse than the beginning. Still, however, she obstinately pursues the same destructive course. Every man knows, that without the dominion and trade of the United Colonies, Great-Britain cannot pay either the interest or principal of her enormous debt; and every wise man knows, that she has already lost the Colonies, and the *possibility of ever recovering them.* Her national debt is now increased to almost the immense sum of *one hundred and fifty millions sterling*, and yet we shall very soon see her coming, in the face of all Europe, to borrow other millions for another hopeless campaign in America. Like a ruined gamester, having lost or mortgaged her estate above its value, she desperately hazards the money of every one who will lend her, vainly hoping to recover some part of her former losses. But will you, my countrymen, famed as you are for cautious prudence, will you furnish the Stake which is to continue this desperate game? Will you, in this fallen state of Britain, purchase her stocks at 20 *per cent.* more than their value, when she was in her most triumphant and prosperous condition? Will you not rather seize the present favourable moment, and sell out as fast as possible the interests which you have too long retained in her precarious funds? If ever national calamities could give a cause for sinking the price of the British stocks, they ought now to be at the lowest state of depreciation. Her misfortunes are now infinitely greater than at any former period. Those annuities, which in 1762 were worth but 60 *per cent.* cannot, in the present distressed situation of British affairs, be worth half as much. It is time, my countrymen, that you should open your eyes, and cease to be any longer deluded by the artful falshoods, the insidious misrepresentations, and fruitless promises, which the adherents and hireling scribblers of the British governments have propagated in regular succession. Year after year, experience has proved the dangerous fallacy of these their practices. Great-Britain now totters towards her fall: The only solid foundation of her wealth and power is taken away, and she must necessarily sink under the enormous weight of her public debt. Take care then, my countrymen, that you are not involved in her ruin. *I am, &c.*

THE GENTLEMEN of the LAW, who are possessed of the First and Second Volumes of BURROW's REPORTS, may be furnished with the Third Volume at W. HALL's BOOK-STORE, in Market-street.

BOSTON, January 18.

The Saturday after the late ſtorm, Capt. John Decker, in attempting to make this port, from Sheepſcut, in a ſloop, laden with lumber, &c. was caſt away on the Race-Point, off Cape-Cod, when he, with moſt of his hands, periſhed. It is very remarkable, that that day ſeven years his father, Capt. John Decker, was alſo caſt away on the ſame point, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

A Schooner belonging to Mr. Abiel Wood, which came out with Capt. Decker, after the above ſtorm, has, we are told, foundered at ſea; the crew, it is thought, have alſo periſhed.

Thurſday arrived at Cape-Ann, a prize ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, having on board 3 or 400 hogſheads of ſugar, a number of puncheons rum, &c. She was taken by the Bennington privateer, belonging to Newbury Port. The Bennington has taken 3 or 4 prizes, which have not yet arrived.

Jan. 21. A gentleman from the Eaſtward informs us, that the famous Capt. Mowat, with two brigs and two ſloops, who have for ſome time paſt been cruizing off Kennebeck river, together with a copper-bottom frigate, all bound to Halifax, are caſt away and entirely loſt upon the head of Cape Sable.—It is thought all the people have periſhed, as not any of them have been heard of, though part of the wrecks have been diſcovered, and ſome of their ſtores ſaved.

Lately arrived in a ſafe port the Continental armed ſloop Providence, from a very ſucceſsful cruize, in which ſhe captured the ſchooner Friendſhip, with 300 barrels flour, from Quebec, bound to New-York.—Brigantine Chace, from Jamaica bound to Glaſgow, 115 hogſheads rum, and 180 hogſheads ſugar. Brigantine Bella, from Jamaica to Briſtol, with 200 hogſheads rum, 90 hogſheads ſugar, 10 tons fuſtick, 10 tons piemento. Ship Nancy, from Glaſgow, for Jamaica, taken by the Marlboro' off Barbadoes, and retaken by the Experiment, and ordered for New-York, retaken again by the ſloop Providence, and ordered for New-London, her cargo dry goods and proviſions, her invoice 30,000l. ſterling. Brigantine Providence, from Cork, bound to New-York, her cargo oats.

One of the above prizes with ſugars, &c. has arrived in a ſafe port.

A cartel arrived at Cape-Ann laſt Thurſday from Halifax, with 180 American Priſoners, who were moſtly landed at that place. The Veſſel has ſince arrived at Nantaſket, with a number of ſick, which are to be taken care of at the hoſpital on Rainsford's iſland.

Friday laſt arrived at Salem a prize brig, laden with 160 hogſheads of rum, beſides other Weſt-India produce, taken by Capt. John Leech.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (New-York) Jan. 7.

We hear from Weſtcheſter, that on the remarkable ſevere cold night of the 25th ult. a party of the enemy ſurpriſed a guard of about 25 of our men, ſtationed at the houſe of Mr. Young, near White-Plains. That our people who were not in the leaſt apprehenſive of danger in ſo ſevere a night, had not even a centry at the door, they having left their guns in the ſtoop, and were all retired into the houſe, ſome round the fire and others in bed.—The enemy coming to the front of the houſe, and being but about equal in number to our people, fired at them through the windows, by which were killed one of our men, and a tory whom they had priſoner. The reſt of our people made their eſcape through the back door, except Mr. Young and Mr. Williams, who were in bed. Mr. Young got on his clothes, but Mr. Williams had nothing on but his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, when they were both made priſoners by the enemy, who hurried them away without giving Mr. Williams time to put on any of his clothes, ſo that it is imagined he muſt have periſhed by the cold on the way.

TRENTON, January 27.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth, Jan. 23, 1779.

"On the 10th day of December laſt, at ſix o'clock in the morning, the armed ſloop Two Friends, commanded by Captain Alexander Bonnet, was caſt away on the Long Beach near Barnagat. A number of people from the ſhore went to their aſſiſtance, and ſaved all the men, but one that was drowned. She was from Cape Nichola Mole, bound to Philadelphia, laden with 1600 buſhels of ſalt, 40 hogſheads of molaſſes, ſome rum and ſugar. She went to pieces in a few hours, and all was loſt except about 160 gallons of rum. The hands went to Philadelphia—and Captain Bonnet went on board the ſloop Endeavour, at Toms River, to take his paſſage home to Hiſpaniola, but, unfortunately, on the 25th of laſt month in the night ſhe parted her cable and was caſt away in the bay, and Captain Bonnet, with every ſoul on board, periſhed."

Extract of a letter from Morris-town, Jan. 17, 1779.

"The following intelligence comes by a perſon from New-York, and is confirmed by another from Bergen. The Britiſh troops and inhabitants at New-York have been in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of bread, what little flour they had was ſour and muſty, that for ſeveral days oatmeal had been iſſued to the ſoldiers, which gave riſe to ſome trouble, as the Heſſians refuſed to draw it, and a mutiny would in all probability have been the conſequence, had not ſome of the Cork fleet arrrived at the critical time, and put an end to their wants—the number arrived is not aſcertained, ſome accounts ſay 7 ſail, other 10, and other accounts make the number about 20. It is alſo reported and believed, that rations are iſſued to 10,000 men, women and children, beſides what the troops draw at New-York, Long-Iſland, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

Yeſterday morning His Excellency General WASHINGTON, with his ſuite, ſet out from this city to join the army in New-Jerſey.

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated January 7, 1779.

"The Engliſh fleet, commanded by Commodore Hotham, and conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, appeared before the iſland of St. Lucia on the 13th of December laſt. The Engliſh immediately attacked the iſland; they met with no great difficulty in taking the little fort which defended the harbour, but the inhabitants made ſome reſiſtance in the mountains, where they retired. The Count D'Eſtaing arrived with his fleet to relieve them; and attempted to go into the harbour, where he found the Engliſh fleet had fled, and were too ſtrongly protected by the fort. He then landed ſome troops to attack the fort, and two aſſaults were made with great vigour, but the French troops could not overcome the difficulties they encountered, and were re-embarked with a loſs that is not yet particularly known, but muſt not be inconſiderable, as the engagement was deſperate. No further particulars are yet come to hand.

"We believe here that this conqueſt will not be very uſeful to the Engliſh, the iſland being ſo very unhealthy, that the French did not even keep a regular garriſon there, and that the neceſſity of protecting this poſſeſſion would make a great diviſion in their forces, as St. Lucia would ſoon be retaken if their fleet retired, and as long as Commodore Hotham ſtays there, he will be expoſed to a ſuperior force.

"We have now 17 ſhips of the line, well armed and well manned, four of them juſt arrived from France, alſo 16 frigates, beſides ſeveral taken from the Engliſh. With theſe forces we have nothing to fear, not even from the arrival of Admiral Byron. Several reports make us believe that Spain will in a ſhort time act with us. All our public buildings are filled with Engliſh priſoners, having lately taken a great number of their ſhips. Sixty tranſports arrived with the fleet juſt come in from France."

A letter from Rariton (New-Jerſey) dated January 30, ſays, "A party of Refugees from New-York made their appearance on Staten-Iſland laſt week, and alarmed the inhabitants on this ſide. Orders were immediately ſent to the park, for ſome pieces of artillery, the whole encampment here was alſo alarmed, and lay moſt part of the night on their arms, expecting to have a little muſic in the morning; however, they were diſappointed, for the locuſts returned after firing a few cannon."

Scarcely had the enemy retired from the back parts of Georgia, when a fleet and armament entered Savannah river, and on the 29th of December about 3000 men landed within two miles of the town of Savannah. A proper diſpoſition of the few Continental troops (about ſix hundred under Col. Elbert) we had there, was made to oppoſe them, but the ſame day about noon the enemy doubled the Colonel's right flank, and very near cut off his retreat; which, however, he effected thro' a very heavy fire of the enemy for near a mile, but with the loſs of many men either killed or taken. Col. Elbert and a Col. Grimke eſcaped by ſwimming a creek. The enemy ſoon after took poſſeſſion of Savannah.—The laſt accounts from the above quarter ſay, that our troops had retired to a place called Ebenezer (40 miles up the river above Savannah) where they were waiting for reinforcements from the Carolinas, which were on their march to join them.---It is impoſſible to aſcertain the deſign of the enemy in this expedition, ſo late in the ſeaſon---Whether to take up their quarters for the winter---To procure proviſions---Or to be joined by the force from Florida.---But certain it is, that the inhabitants of the ſtate of Georgia will be greatly diſtreſſed by this viſit.

Col. Mordecai Giſt, of the American army, is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

On Tueſday, the 26th of January, departed this life, in the 32d year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS SMITH, merchant, and eldeſt daughter of Thomas and Anna Clifford. On Friday the 29th, her remains, accompanied to the grave by numerous friends and fellow-citizens, as a mark of their reſpect to her memory, were interred in the Friends Burial-ground in this city.

In the different relations ſhe ſuſtained was diſplayed the genuine character of an affectionate endearing diſpoſition; a natural ſweetneſs and complacency were manifeſted in her manners and converſation, adorned by unaffected charity and benevolence, the fruits of which ſhone forth under a painful and lingering illneſs of more than two years duration, that at laſt conducted her to the manſions of reſt. To her perfect reſignation to the divine will, a faithful goſpel preacher gave a clear and remarkable teſtimony, praying in behalf of himſelf, and the ſorrowing friends, that their laſt end might be like her's. "Thus death is "ſwallowed up in victory. Therefore my dearly beloved "brethren, Be ye ſtedfaſt, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." 1 Cor. xv.

Died, on Thurſday night laſt, JAMES YOUNG, Eſquire, of this city. The diſtinguiſhed manner in which this Gentleman filled ſeveral eminent ſtations, as well as the uniform and undeviating Republican ſpirit which he conſtantly evinced in his whole conduct, renders his death a very great loſs to the community.

Sunday laſt CHARITY SERMONS were preached at Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, for the relief of the poor of thoſe congregations.—We hear the collections amounted to upwards of *Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds.*

Imported Copperaſs

TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS GURNEY,

In Front-ſtreet, the Corner of Union-ſtreet. Alſo A few quarter Cheſts of CONGO TEA.

¶ 6 w.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE: CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, The repreſentation and remonſtrance of Hard-money; The humble repreſentation and earneſt ſupplication of *James Rivington*, printer and bookſeller, of *New-York*; General *L*--'s letter to Miſs *F*----s, a young lady of this city, &c. &c. &c.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

*** The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN'S and BELL'S Book-ſtores.

ALL perſons who have any kind of buſineſs to tranſact with the Officers of the Pennſylvania Line, are hereby notified, that there will be a ready conveyance for their Letters, &c. by leaving them at Mr. Funk's, Inn-keeper in Second-ſtreet, or at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-ſtore, adjoining the Coffee-houſe, from whence they will be immediately forwarded to Camp by runners appointed for the purpoſe, who ſtart from Philadelphia every Thurſday morning.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid by PETER MAN, Adminiſtrator, living in Spring-Garden.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS,

By inſerting the incloſed Piece, ſigned A MULTITUDE, *in your uſeful Paper, you will oblige a Number of your Cuſtomers. I am, &c.*

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the INHABITANTS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

WE earneſtly deſire you ſeriouſly and calmly to conſider the following things, which we hope will determine you to a proper conduct, in reference to the late Reſolve of our General Aſſembly directing the ſenſe of the people to be taken, to try whether there ſhall be a Convention to review the Conſtitution of this ſtate.

1ſt. Conſider that the former Convention was fairly and regularly choſen, and our preſent Conſtitution framed and eſtabliſhed as unexceptionably as any ever can be: Now if after this a few diſcontents may make a party, and obtain another Convention to conſider, perhaps unhinge, what was done, we are never likely to come to ſettlement and peace; for no Conſtitution will ever pleaſe and anſwer the private views and intereſts of all our members; conſequently, if a new frame of government was made, ſuch as are diſcontent will want another review of it, and have as good a right to obtain it as thoſe who call for it now, and ſo on without end. Therefore, tho' ſome of us think the preſent Conſtitution capable of improvement, yet we deſire to wait till the time comes, when a Convention to review it may be called conſiſtent with itſelf, which is now but a few years diſtant, in order to diſcourage all ſuch attempts againſt a Conſtitution duly eſtabliſhed, which might diſſolve our Aſſembly as now choſen, vacate the commiſſions of Magiſtrates, &c. and throw all our affairs into confuſion, till future troubleſome and coſtly elections ſhould again reſtore order.

2d. Many of our fellow members have ſworn to maintain the State *as now conſtituted*, and ſo are excluded from joining in meaſures to alter it, until the end of ſeven years; two of which are already elapſed; it is therefore unjuſt for the other members to attempt any thing now, till all are equally free to ſeek a Convention, or not, as they ſhall then judge beſt. Tho' ſome of us never took an oath of allegiance in *that from*, yet we abhor treating our fellow citizens ſo unfairly, in ſo weighty and common a concern.

3d. As things rate among us at preſent, the election and ſitting of a Convention would coſt the State a good many thouſand pounds, while the other neceſſary taxes that muſt be paid are ſufficiently heavy without that addition. Certain it is, that no one who regards the future welfare of the State would deſire to involve it in ſuch needleſs coſts.

4th. The Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly were choſen by us, only to be a Legiſlative Body, according to the preſent Conſtitution; and therefore their reſolve in this affair is a ſapping of their own foundation, and betraying the power we committed to them: They have no right to meddle with the Conſtitution, or make ſuch a reſolve. Beſides, they have taken upon them to do moſt of the buſineſs of a Convention, by eſtabliſhing moſt of the Conſtitution, and conſequently leave only a few articles open for conſideration; and we are debarred from impowering a Convention to meddle with any other articles but what they preſcribe; and their ordering us to vote at once whether there ſhall be a Convention at all, and who ſhall be the members of it, is abſurd and contradictory. We would further add, that in this hour of public calamity, when our unnatural enemies are ſtill poſſeſſed of the capital of a ſiſter State, we ſhould double our diligence and exertions againſt that common foe to the liberties of mankind, and not while away our time in endleſs and frivolous diſputes about the propriety or impropriety of a Convention. The fatal conſequences ariſing from theſe internal diſputes, we had not long ſince nearly experienced. Our ſtrength became ſo impaired, and our force ſo weakened, that, had it not been for the ſpirited conduct of a *virtuous* few, our capital would have become the ſeat of *vermin* and *Britiſh beaſts of prey*, at leaſt a year before it ſo happened.

Upon theſe and ſimilar accounts, we moſt earneſtly deſire and hope that our fellow-citizens will remonſtrate againſt the ſaid reſolve, and ſhew that even Aſſemblies ſhall not meddle with things not committed to their charge, things neither belonging to, nor conſiſtent with their office; that you will petition them to reſcind this reſolve, and drop the affair. Certainly every prudent and honeſt friend to this State, whether they be for or againſt the preſent frame of government, will join in this meaſure, and wait, as we are determined, for five years more, when a Convention can be conſtitutionally called, rather than bring all the miſchiefs on the State, which would be the certain conſequences of calling *one* now. But if the Aſſembly will not reſcind this reſolve, but endeavour to carry it into execution, then every true friend to his country ſhould carefully attend and vote at the time appointed, leſt, if ſuch as are againſt the meaſure propoſed ſhould refuſe to vote, the reſidue, however inconſiderable, ſhould vote, and inſiſt on the validity of their determination, which would occaſion great debates, and expoſe the State to dangerous hazards.

Cheſter County, Jan. 18. A MULTITUDE.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe that have any demands whatever on Col. Iſaac Melcher, Barrack-Maſter General, that they exhibit their reſpective claims on or before the firſt of March next, with proper vouchers in ſupport thereof, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

By order of Colonel MELCHER,

Feb. 2, 1779. CORNELIUS BARNES.

To be SOLD by

JACOB NAGLE,

In Second-ſtreet, within five doors of Vine-ſtreet,

ANNISEED Cordials, All-fours, Clove-water, Roſin by the Caſk, Spirits of Turpentine, clarified Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh; alſo Vinegar by the barrel. ‡

January 25, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Buſhels of MALT, 80 Barrels of Ship BREAD, and 40 Barrels of Flour, Middling and Ship Stuff, for which half the Amount will be taken in the Emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778. Apply to the Subſcriber in Kent County, Maryland. ISAAC PERKINS. †

January 25, 1779.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Norriton, about the middle of December laſt, A ſtray treſpaſſing bay MARE, with a large white ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JONAS YOCUM. ‡

ation and invaſion of theſe ſtates, with full liberty to ſpread devaſtation and ruin to the extent of their inclination and ability, and a promiſe, if they can conquer, of the beſt plantations and moſt valuable gangs of ſlaves, in proportion as they ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves, together with a government on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, and ſuch officers (from among themſelves) as the king ſhall be pleaſed to approve of. That to forward theſe purpoſes, orders have been ſent to the troops and banditti in East-Florida, to make a rapid incurſion into Georgia at a fixed period, for ſecuring the moſt advantageous poſts to favour future operations; and to the Indian ſuperintendent, at the ſame time, to pour the Savage Allies of Britain with all the horrors of their warfare, into the heart of the ſettlements, under guidance of Richard Pearis, &c. while the emiſſaries of Britain, diſperſed through theſe ſtates under a variety of diſguiſes, from the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland quite to Florida, ſhould prepare the ignorant, and the wicked outcaſts of each to repair to their ſtandard: But that the East-Floridians, too eager to carry their part of the plan into execution, had penetrated into the country rather precipitately; being, perhaps, deceived by their reliance on the Indians and the Tory embarkation providentially delayed, diſperſed by a ſtorm, or prevented by the unexpected news of the Marquis de Bouille's operations in the Weſt-Indies. Be theſe conjectures well founded or not, it certainly behoves us to be ſpiritedly active, and thoroughly guarded, againſt every poſſible evil that may be brought upon us, by our declared or infinitely more dangerous concealed enemies.

Dec. 16. In the evening of Friday the 4th inſt. a large ſhip, full of men, anchored off Tybee in Georgia. Great pains were taken to reconnoitre her, but no ſatisfactory intelligence obtained till Sunday the 6th, when a mariner, who had deſerted from her, appeared and gave information, upon oath, to the following purport, viz.

"That it was a Britiſh tranſport ſhip called the Neptune, commanded by a Captain M'Dougal, one of a fleet of 20 ſail lying at Sandy Hook, having on board, as he was told, about 5000 men, all Tories, under the denomination of Jerſey volunteers, under the command of General Cortland Skinner, except three battalions of the ſeventy-firſt Britiſh regiment (M'Leod's Highlanders.) That they were to be convoyed by the Phœnix, a 44 gun ſhip, the Vigilant floating battery, formerly employed againſt Mud Iſland fort in the river Delaware, a galley, and one or two ſloops of war. That the Neptune had on board, beſides 14 mariners, upwards of 100 men, who had chiefly their families with them, and were under the command of Col. Allen, late of Philadelphia. That the Neptune and another of the tranſports parted their anchors, and were driven to ſea from Sandy Hook, by a violent ſtorm on the 13th of November; that Captain M'Dougal, upon opening his inſtructions, found himſelf directed, in caſe of parting with the fleet, to proceed to Tybee, and if he ſhould not find it there, or it ſhould not arrive in 48 hours after him, then to proceed to St. Mary's river, and there wait for them. That he underſtood from the people on board they were deſtined to winter in Georgia. That it was the common talk at New-York that the whole 5000 were to winter at Savannah. That about three weeks before he left New-York a fleet had ſailed from thence with 10,000 troops on board, as given out for Virginia, but ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies."—May it not hence be inferred, that the diſaſter which befel Admiral Byron's fleet off Cape Cod, and M. de Buille's expedition againſt Dominica, has prevented the execution of the enemy's deſigns upon this ſtate, by ſending the 10,000 men deſigned this way to the Weſt-Indies; and that by ſending all the Royal Refugees to East-Florida, they mean to make their attempt here in the ſpring, after they have collected all the force they can muſter of Tories, &c. But come when they will, it is to be hoped we ſhall be well prepared for them.

Laſt Saturday a proclamation was iſſued for renewing the embargo on ſhipping, to continue 30 days longer.

A ſmall privateer brig, called the King George, mounting ten four-pounders, commanded by Captain Stanton Hazard, has been cruizing ſome time off this bar, and ſent three prizes for St. Auguſtine, and one for Rhode-Iſland; thoſe he ſent off for St. Auguſtine were, a ſloop from Port au Prince, another from Cape-Francois, and a ſchooner, Capt. Collins, from Boſton, all for this port; and that he ſent for Rhode-Iſland is a veſſel laden with tobacco. He put moſt of his priſoners aſhore in Georgia, and uſed them well. He told one of his priſoners, there were nine privateers cruizing between the Capes of Virginia and Georgia.

Dec. 23. Governor Montfort Browne, of the Bahama Iſlands, has offered great encouragement to Loyal Refugees that will go to ſettle and ſtarve on thoſe iſlands. It is ſaid a number of them have already been ſent to ſtarve in Bermuda. Probably others will be got rid of, in the ſame way, by the Britiſh government, or being ſent to the fertile and ſalubrious countries of Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

The late General Aſſembly, before their diſſolution, reſolved, that this town ought to be defended to the laſt extremity; accordingly, the moſt effectual meaſures are purſuing to repel the threatened invaſion of the enemy, in whatever quarter they may think proper to make the attempt.

Jan. 2. Laſt Friday his Excellency Major General Lincoln, appointed Commander in Chief of the American troops in the Southern Department, arrived here from the Northward, accompanied by his Aids de Camp.

A PERSON wants to purchaſe CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing intereſt payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Cheſter, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſome of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horſe: Had on when he went away, a kerſey jacket and breeches dyed of a yelloviſh colour, a pair of buckſkin breeches, and ſome other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and ſecures him, ſo as the owner may have him again, ſhall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands the PIPE-MAKING Buſineſs. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be ſold by private ſale, to any perſon applying before the firſt day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Eſq; lately lived, ſituate on Cohanſey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and ſtate of New-Jerſey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and ſwine, or any part of ſaid ſtock. The ſaid farm is ſituate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greateſt part in Engliſh graſs, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, beſides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewiſe exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premiſes.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now liveth, about the firſt of this inſtant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and ſame diſtance from the head of North-Eaſt river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a ſmall ſtar in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

December 29, 1778.

CAME to the plantation belonging to Peter Deſhong in Paſſyunk townſhip, the 23d of December laſt, A light ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and had no ſhoes on. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ DANIEL HUVER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcribers, in Newtown townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

‖ JACOB BUCKMAN, or

Dec. 25, 1778. THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

Philadelphia, ſſ. January 4, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outſtanding taxes of their reſpective duplicates, and pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commiſſioners are to meet at the Court-Houſe, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final ſettlement with the ſaid Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the ſtricteſt attention to this notice, they will without diſtinction be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Commiſſioners,

¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.

THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the

BREWING BUSINESS

carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.

¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of East-Nottingham, county of Cheſter, and State of Pennſylvania, on the ſixth of this month, A certain DANIEL BROWN, this country born, about five feet ten inches high, long viſage, dark complexion: Had on when he made his eſcape, a long white coat, no jacket, tow trowſers; he has a ſore leg. Said Brown confeſſed he enliſted in the continental ſervice with John O'Neal to drive a waggon, and received ten dollars bounty, and then deſerted; and likewiſe, that he enliſted as ſubſtitute for nine months in the Maryland militia to ſerve under Capt. Dobſon, and received one hundred and fifty pounds for ſaid nine months, and that he deſerted the firſt day they marched, and it is reported he hath enliſted and taken ſeveral bounties ſince. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

December 18, 1778. ‡ 4w. JOHN M'BEATH.

Weſt Fallowfield, Cheſter County, January 8, 1779.

WHEREAS JOHN M'ILHENEY, of Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, left his father's houſe about nine weeks ſince, intending to get employ as a waggoner in the continental ſervice; ſince which time his parents have heard nothing of him, which makes them very uneaſy. If he is living, he is deſired to write to them; or any perſon that can give information of him, whether living or dead, the favour will be thankfully acknowledged by WILLIAM M'ILHENEY.

N. B. He is 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, and about 5 feet 6 inches high. ‖

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

NOW SELLING,

Wholeſale and Retail, by

HALL & SELLERS,

Poor Richard's and the Pocket Almanacks, for the preſent Year.

JUST OPENED, and to be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

GARRETT COTTRINGER,

At his Store, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Wilſon, two doors above the Lottery-Office,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

OLD Madeira Wine, Spirit, Rum, Anniſeed, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Ginger, Allſpice, Raiſins, Nutmegs, Cloves, and the very beſt HYSON and BOHEA TEA. ¶

Letter of Colonel de la Balme to the Marquis de St. Lezere, Captain Commandant of the Frigate la Chimere, at Cheſter.

SIR,

BEING on board the frigate under your command, I heard how it had been given out there, as if three of your ſailor deſerters had taken refuge to my œconomy of workmen. I wiſh you might not depart from hence with an idea ſo diſadvantageous to an eſtabliſhment, which took its firſt riſe from ſentiments of humanity: For indeed my taking notice of ſeamen proceeded more from a deſire of lending a helping hand to my countrymen in diſtreſs, than from any other motive. Therefore I am anxious to prevent you by this letter, and to mention that I have made all poſſible enquiries to diſcover the leaſt foundation to ſuch reports, but to no purpoſe. However, as men, by aſſuming fictitious names, and telling a ſubtle ſtory, might in that reſpect have impoſed upon my good nature, ſo I beg that you would ſend up to me a truſty perſon, of whom I could learn the certain truth, and you at the ſame time receive the moſt ample ſatisfaction. Until ſuch ſort of ecclairciſement may be had, be kind enough, Sir, to believe me to be a good Frenchman, and to accept of the aſſurances of that particular conſideration, wherewith I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

DE LA BALME.

N. B. In order to manifeſt the uprightneſs of my intentions, that nothing may be laid to my charge, to prevent all unjuſt ſurmiſes, and to keep off the ſailors of the French marine, who, in expectation of finding a ſafe aſylum at my workſhops, would deſert, I ſhall publiſh this letter, and exhibit to Monſieur GERARD, the French Envoy, the roll of all Frenchmen in my employ. ¶

January 5, 1779.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH WHITEAKER, the wife of John Whiteaker, hath eloped from his bed and lodgings: This is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

† JOHN WHITEAKER.

WANTS EMPLOY as a SCHOOLMASTER,

A Middle aged ſingle man, who can write a fair hand, and will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, in all its branches, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Menſuration of Superfices and Solids, Surveying, &c. and the different branches of the Mathematicks; and flatters himſelf, has made as great proficiency in the inſtruction of youth as any in the practice. Alſo, a perſon that underſtands the care of Merchant Flour Mills, and would willingly engage with any gentleman in that buſineſs. Any perſon or perſons willing to engage with either of the above perſons, by directing a line to the printers hereof, ſetting forth their terms, ſhall be waited upon: They will be ready to enter on their employ the firſt week in March next.

N. B. The greateſt encouragement will undoubtedly be received. ‖ 1 w.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, ſo that they be brought to juſtice and convicted of the offence. And whereas ſome of the Watchmen have lately been maliciouſly treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil diſpoſed perſons, the Wardens have for the peace, ſafety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and ſtrictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all ſtrollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannot give a reaſonable account of themſelves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in cuſtody by the Conſtable till they can be legally examined before ſome Juſtice of the peace of the ſaid city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they conſider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Conſtables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requeſted, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watchmen if neceſſary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,

Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the weſtward, have, by weakneſs and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and ſtrayed away: It is therefore earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. All perſons concealing them after this notice may depend on being proſecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.